MA35J(84)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Selected Industrial Air Pollution Control Equipment

1984

MA35J(84)-1
Issued November 1985

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U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Shipments of industrial air pollution devices in 1984 totaled $769.0 million, of which $428.8 million were particulate emissions collectors, $288.5 million were gaseous emissions control devices, and $51.7 million were other types of air pollution control equipment.

Shipments to steam electric utility power plants totaled $445.9 million. Shipments to other end users included steam industrial power plants, $48.7 million; iron and steel mills, $22.7 million; and chemical and fertilizer producers, $33.2 million.

New orders and backlog of orders dropped 31 and 30 percent, respectively, in 1984 compared with 1983.

A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 4.

Table 1. SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT: 1984 AND 1983

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Product code[1]	Product description	Manufacturers' shipments (value)	Exports of domestic merchandise[1] (value f.o.b. port)[2]	Estimated producers' value[3]	Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments (value)
	1984				
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment	768,980	45,538	40,538	5
	1983				
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment	744,490	53,438	47,571	6

[1]Comparison of SIC-based product class code with Schedule B export number is as follows:

Product code	Schedule B export number	Description
35646--	661.9825	Dust collection and air purification equipment
	661.9805	Electrostatic precipitators for industrial use
	661.9808	Industrial gas cleaning equipment, n.s.p.f.
	661.9815	Oil and gas separation equipment
	661.9825	Dust collection and air purification equipment

[2]Source: Bureau of the Census report EM 546, U.S. Exports.

[3]This value was derived by use of adjustment factors to exclude freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in moving goods to the port of export. This adjustment is made to convert the values to an approximation of the producers' value of exported goods. Current adjustment factors are based on data for 1981 which are published in Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products, M81(AS)-5, appendix B. The adjustment factor for this report is 0.8902.

Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233 or call Jim Oliver, (301) 763-5573.

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Table 2. VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT

(Millions of dollars)

Product code	Product description	MA35J		1982	
		1984	1983	MA35J	Census of Manufactures
35646	Dust collection and other air purification equipment for industrial gas cleaning systems.....	769.0	744.5	[1]905.2	[2](NA)
	Shipped by manufacturing establishments.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	336.2
	Shipped by all establishments including design-construction firms.....	769.0	744.5	[1]905.2	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

[1]Represents work done at all facilities, including those which do not perform manufacturing as their major activity. Nonmanufacturing establishments are excluded from the census of manufactures.
[2]Comparable estimates from the 1984 and 1983 Annual Survey of Manufactures will be published at a later date.

Table 3. NEW ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND BACKLOG OF ORDERS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT: 1984 AND 1983

(Quantity in number of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Product code	Product description	Number of companies	New orders		Shipments		Backlog of orders, December 31	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1984							
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment....	133	(X)	487,835	(X)	768,980	(X)	1,182,467
	Particulate emissions collectors.....	(NA)	(X)	300,030	(X)	428,798	(X)	486,566
35646 51	Electrostatic precipitators.....	22	148	103,162	217	214 304	159	380,131
35646 54	Fabric filters.....	61	24,368	135,382	19,271	15[illegible]93	8,589	83,515
35646 55	Mechanical collectors.....	42	6,636	32,352	6,574	30,426	1,201	11,325
35646 58	Wet scrubbers.....	45	1,464	29,134	1,312	24,775	933	11,595
	Gaseous emissions control devices.....	(NA)	(X)	147,142	(X)	288,483	(X)	680,788
35646 62	Catalytic oxidation systems.....	8	109	12,485	100	12,491	27	3,024
35646 64	Thermal and direct oxidation systems.....	13	279	14,397	236	13,944	71	5,161
35646 65	Scrubbers (gas absorber).....	18	637	51,311	616	22,692	155	69,112
35646 66	Flue gas desulfurization systems.....	13	[b]120	60,332	[b]208	228,934	[b]430	599,357
35646 67	Gas adsorbers.....	9	[b]190	[b]8,617	[b]161	[b]10,422	[b]107	[a]4,134
35646 68	Other types of industrial air pollution control equipment....	17	(X)	40,663	(X)	51,699	(X)	15,113
	1983							
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment....	136	(X)	709,297	(X)	744,490	(X)	1,478,262
	Particulate emissions collectors.....	(NA)	(X)	287,145	(X)	378,443	(X)	615,498
35646 51	Electrostatic precipitators.....	25	132	[r]123,434	200	180,372	161	[r]479,488
35646 54	Fabric filters.....	64	12,874	[r]109,299	12,518	144,762	[r]3,498	[r]117,977
35646 55	Mechanical collectors.....	44	[a]4,743	[a]31,827	[a]4,706	[a]33,080	[a]1,019	[a]9,388
35646 58	Wet scrubbers.....	48	1,428	22,585	[a]1,357	20,229	324	[r]8,645
	Gaseous emissions control devices.....	(NA)	(X)	367,655	(X)	314,469	(X)	837,305
35646 62	Catalytic oxidation systems.....	6	59	7,745	50	5,829	18	2,831
35646 64	Thermal and direct oxidation systems.....	14	221	[r]13,209	177	[r]13,175	63	4,678
35646 65	Scrubbers (gas absorber).....	18	704	[r]21,813	678	[r]13,432	[r]134	[r]40,714
35646 66	Flue gas desulfurization systems.....	14	340	259,832	263	273,803	477	[r]782,931
35646 67	Gas adsorbers.....	10	[b]163	[a]10,559	[b]143	[a]8,230	[b]104	[a r]6,151
35646 68	Other types of industrial air pollution control equipment....	19	(X)	54,497	(X)	51,578	(X)	25,459

Note: Ending backlog of orders for 1983 plus new orders for 1984 minus shipments for 1984 does not necessarily equal backlog for 1984.

The percent of estimation of each item is estimated as follows (see "Description of Survey" for a discussion of estimation of missing reports):
[a]15 to 25 percent of this item is estimated. [b]26 to 50 percent of this item is estimated.

(NA) Not available. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures. (X) Not applicable.

Table 4. VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF SELECTED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT, BY END USE: 1984 AND 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

Product code	Product description	Total shipments	Steam electric utility power plants	Steam industrial power plants	Coal mining and cleaning	Petroleum refining	Foundries	Iron and steel mills	Primary nonferrous metal smelting plants	Chemical and fertilizer production	Cement manufacturing	Grain milling and handling	Pulp and papermill operations	Other end use industries
	1984													
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment	768,980	445,879	48,712	3,817	12,514	5,756	22,668	5,764	33,157	9,489	4,733	[1]25,566	150,925
	Particulate emissions collectors	428,798	185,010	41,127	3,817	7,681	5,668	21,466	5,764	23,118	9,489	4,733	23,954	96,971
35646 51	Electrostatic precipitators	216,304	141,367	18,028	-	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	18,544	34,528
35646 54	Fabric filters	157,293	40,944	14,879	1,968	1,127	4,735	20,218	4,498	15,142	9,124	3,744	1,587	39,327
35646 55	Mechanical collectors	30,426	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	151	670	(D)	989	732	14,100
35646 58	Wet scrubbers	24,775	(D)	(D)	(D)	653	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,306	(D)	-	3,091	9,016
	Gaseous emissions control devices	288,483	230,555	(D)	-	4,833	(D)	(D)	[1]	8,443	-	-	(D)	37,431
35646 62	Catalytic oxidation systems	12,491	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	11,520
35646 64	Thermal and direct oxidation systems	13,944	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	7,347
35646 65	Scrubbers (gas absorber)	22,692	(D)	(D)	-	2,412	-	(D)	[1]	4,633	-	-	(D)	4,614
35646 66	Flue gas desulfurization systems	228,934	219,170	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	7,019
35646 67	Gas adsorbers (nonliquid)	10,422	836	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	6,931
35646 68	Other types of industrial air pollution control equipment	51,699	30,314	(D)	[1]	-	(D)	(D)	-	1,596	[1]	-	(D)	16,523
	1983													
35646 --	Selected industrial air pollution control equipment	744,490	456,949	67,340	4,877	14,297	5,503	18,269	5,640	25,302	8,166	5,328	[1]17,937	114,882
	Particulate emissions collectors	378,443	148,103	61,159	4,877	10,207	5,326	16,649	5,640	17,706	8,166	5,328	16,692	78,590
35646 51	Electrostatic precipitators	180,372	104,288	34,772	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	13,047	22,793
35646 54	Fabric filters	144,762	40,801	17,983	2,929	(D)	4,910	15,830	4,180	11,788	6,438	4,084	936	34,041
35646 55	Mechanical collectors	33,080	(D)	7,284	(D)	5,007	(D)	(D)	63	(D)	218	(D)	848	13,257
35646 58	Wet scrubbers	20,229	(D)	1,120	475	2,786	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,293	(D)	(D)	1,863	8,499
	Gaseous emissions control devices	314,469	268,467	(D)	-	4,090	(D)	(D)	[1]	7,391	-	-	(D)	28,337
35646 62	Catalytic oxidation systems	5,829	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,219
35646 64	Thermal and direct oxidation systems	13,175	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	6,817
35646 65	Scrubbers (gas absorber)	13,432	(D)	(D)	-	1,332	-	445	[1]	4,974	-	-	(D)	(D)
35646 66	Flue gas desulfurization systems	273,803	262,789	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)
35646 67	Gas adsorbers (nonliquid)	8,230	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	4,424
35646 68	Other types of industrial air pollution control equipment	51,578	40,379	(D)	[1]	-	(D)	(D)	-	205	[1]	-	(D)	7,955

- Represents zero. (D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. In some cases figures which are otherwise publishable are withheld to avoid indirect disclosure by subtraction from higher level totals.

[1] Includes other types of industrial air pollution control equipment used in coal mining and cleaning and grain milling and handling as well as scrubbers used in primary nonferrous metal smelting plants.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers firms engaged in the manufacture of selected industrial air pollution control equipment.

Survey Methodology. The statistics in this publication were collected by mail on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA35J, Selected Air Pollution Control Equipment. The survey panel includes all known manufacturers of the selected products specifically designed for use in air pollution control, approximately 136 companies.

Reliability of Data. Survey error may result from several sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained; and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on yearly movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 15 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 15 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known, but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 15 percent should be used with caution.

Revisions to Previous Period Data. Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected data from respondents, late reports for which imputations were made as described above, or other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Revisions include changes to prior period data resulting from reconciliation of the results of this survey with the 1982 Census of Manufactures to correct differences in reported data between the two series and to identify and verify new establishments included in the scope of this survey. Table 2 presents a comparison of data from the two series by census product class following the reconciliation.

Adjustment for Price Change. All dollar figures included in this publication are in current dollars; i.e., they have not been adjusted for price change.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Value of Shipments. Represents the value of physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable sales to unaffiliated customers; i.e., the value includes an appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

Net New Orders (Bookings). Orders received during the year minus all cancellations received during the same year. Net new orders are defined to include (a) the sales value of orders accepted during the reporting period for products and services to be delivered at some future date; (b) plus the sales value of orders received during the reporting period for immediate delivery; (c) plus or minus the net sales value of contract change documents which increase, decrease, (or equal), the sales values of previous orders when the parties concerned are in substantial agreement as to the amount involved. Included as orders are only those orders that are supported by binding legal documents, such as signed contracts, letters or awards, or letters of intent. In the case of letters of intent, the full amount of sales value is included if the parties concerned were in substantial agreement on this amount; other wise, only the funds specially authorized to be expanded are included. Orders received and canceled during the year are excluded.

Backlog of Orders. All orders that have not yet been reflected as shipments. Generally, unfilled orders at the end of the reporting period are equal to unfilled orders at the end of the prior period, plus net new orders received, less net shipments.

Particulate Emissions Collectors

Electrostatic Precipitator. A device which separates aerosal particulate matter (solid or liquid) from industrial gases by imparting an electric charge to the particles and removing them from the gas stream with the force created by an electric field.

Fabric Filter. A device in which the dustbearing gas is passed through a fabric in such a manner that the dust particles are retained on the up stream or "dirty" gas side of the fabric, while the cleaned gas passes through the fabric to the down stream or clean gas side, where it is removed by natural and/or mechanical means. The fabric may be of any fibrous material, natural or manmade.

Mechanical Collector. A device for the separation in a dry state of entrained particulate material from a gas stream by the application of one or a combination of the following forces; centrifugal, inertial, and gravitational.

Wet Scrubber. A device for the removal of particulate contaminants from a gas stream by means of intimate contact with scrubbing liquid. (If water is added in any form, consider it a scrubber, except wetted wall electronic precipitators and those devices which are primarily mechanical collectors.)

Gaseous Emissions Control Devices

Catalytic Oxidation Systems. A device for the removal of combustible air contaminants in which the contaminant-laden stream is preheated by a suitable heating mechanism, then passed through a catalyst bed that initiates and promotes oxidation of the combustible contaminants to carbon dioxide, water vapor, and other compounds less noxious than those originally in the gas stream.

Thermal and Direct Oxidation Systems

Thermal Oxidation System. A device for the correction of combustible air contaminants in which the contaminant-laden gas stream is passed over a burner or other suitable preheat devices to a thermal residence chamber where the contaminant materials are oxidized to carbon dioxide, water vapor, and other materials less noxious than those originally in the gas stream.

Direct Oxidation System. A device for the destruction of concentrated combustible or oxidant streams in which the air contaminant is reacted directly with a fuel or with oxidizing air in a burner flame and the products of combustion exhausted into the atmosphere directly or through a suitable incineration chamber and stack.

Scrubber (Gas Absorber). A device for the removal of soluble or reactive gaseous material from gas streams by contacting the stream with water, aqueous chemical solution, or other scrubbing liquids. The process involves a chemical reaction.

Flue Gas Desulfurization Systems (FGD). Chemical process plants designed primarily for the removal of sulfur oxides from gaseous products of combustion emitted to the atmosphere from the use of fossil fuels in boilers or other combustion devices operated for the generation of thermal or combustion devices operated for the generation of thermal or electric energy. The system extends from gas inlet to gas discharge, including all required auxiliaries and controls.

Gas Absorber. A device for the removal of air contaminants by absorption on a surface-active solid, such as activated carbon or molecular sieves. Depending on the application, the absorbent is either discarded or regenerated.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output*—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports*—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

- *Imports*—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Export and Import Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250 or for individual export shipments valued at not more than $500. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on selected air pollution control equipment have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1971. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of these libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices:

Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 881-2271
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Kansas City, Kansas	(816) 374-4601
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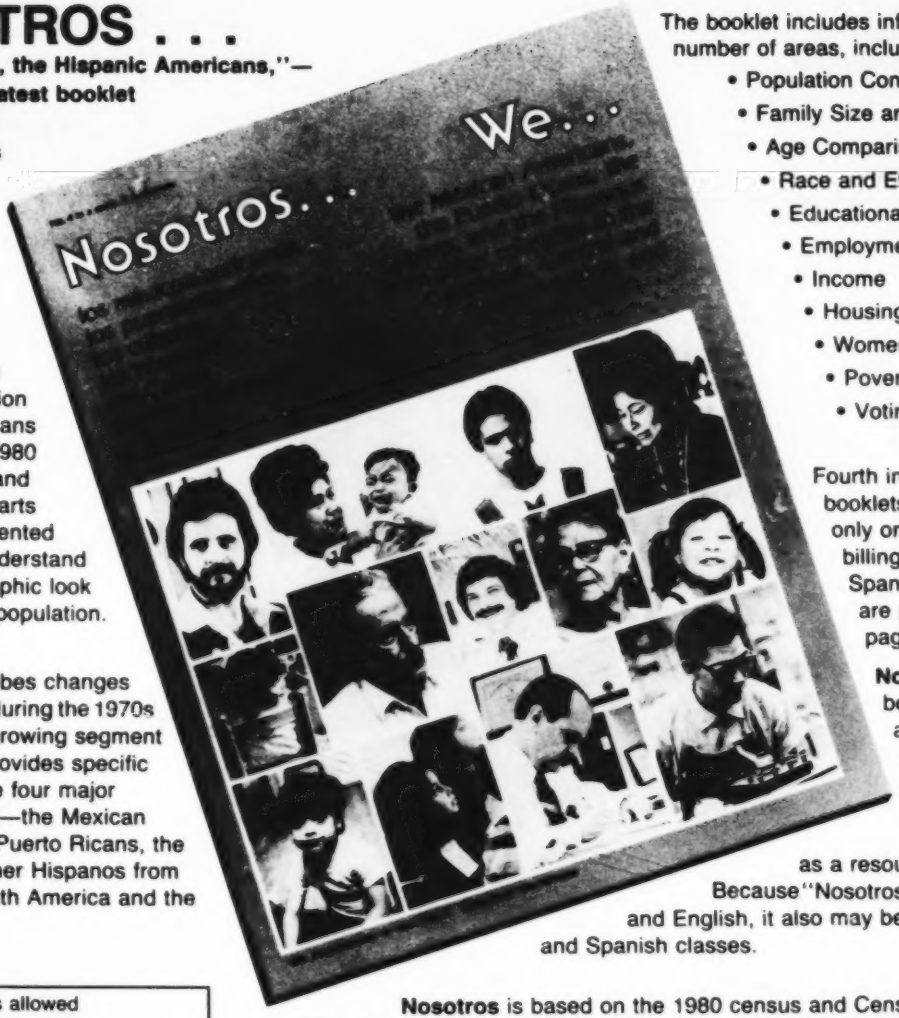
NOSOTROS . . .

stands for "We, the Hispanic Americans,"—subject of the latest booklet in the Census Bureau's series on American society.



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